

SCARBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1938.

To:--

The Chairman and Members of the
SCARBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I submit my forty-fourth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the area and I beg to direct your attention to the Table showing the causes of death and to the various returns and Tables shewing work done by Mr. Foulkes, the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

GEO. J. B. CANDLER-HOPE,
M.A., M.B., & C.M.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF
SCARBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT,
1938.

The area of the district measures 59,268 acres of moor, forest and agricultural land.

The bulk of the population is in the flat land between Gristhorpe and Snainton, with another centre of population at Burniston and Cloughton. The remainder is sparsely populated.

Agriculture is the main employment. There are no works of importance in the area.

The population calculated to the middle of 1938 is 6,867 persons, an advance of 104 on the preceding year, giving a density of 8.6 per acre.

The Rateable Value is £34,907. A penny rate yields £133. 3. 0.

DEATHS. In all, 79 deaths have been registered in the district or of persons belonging to the district but dying outside of it. Included in that number, however, are four of persons not belonging to the area - 2 from Scarborough, 1 from Selby and 1, a trainee at the Langdale End Labour Camp (a case of suicide), so that the net number of deaths belonging to this district should be 75. Of the 79, 44 were males and 35 females. The Death Rate is therefore 11.5 per 1000 inhabitants or deducting the 4 deaths of outsiders, 10.9. The rate for England and Wales is 11.6, for 126 large towns and County Boroughs 11.7, and for 148 smaller towns 11.

The principal causes of death (see Table I) were heart disease 28, Cancer 10 and Cerebral Haemorrhage 11. Two males and 3 females died from Tubercular disease, last year there were only 3 in all. On the other hand, Cancer deaths were reduced from 15 to 10. For the first time for many years Influenza has claimed no victims. One maternal death due to Puerperal infection was registered as belonging to the area. This is a rare occurrence here.

BIRTHS. The births registered were 109. Of these 53 were male and 75 female children. One male and 3 females were illegitimate. One male and 1 female were stillborn. For this district, the birth rate per 1000 of population was 15.87; that for England and Wales 15.1.

INFANTILE DEATH RATE. Six infants below the age of 12 months died - 2 males and 4 females, giving a death rate of 55 per 1000 births as compared with 53 for the whole country. If a child is born in Scarborough the birth is registered there but if it dies even in a few days and has never lived in the area at all, the death is credited to us because the home of the parent is in the district. This, of course, raises the infantile death rate because we are dealing with such small numbers that even one extra makes a difference of nearly 10 per 1000.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Two deaths only are due to infectious disease - one Puerperal already mentioned and one with Whooping Cough as the primary cause. Notifications were received of 15 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Diphtheria and 1 of Puerperal Fever. Ten of the cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in the first three months of the year. The 2 cases of Diphtheria occurred at an interval of six months so that most of the cases were of a sporadic nature.

During the same period there has been the usual number of notices from school teachers. Cayton had several cases of Measles, but the outbreak was confined to that village - usually it spreads over the whole country. Possibly Cayton had missed the last epidemic and so had children liable to attack. Cases of Chickenpox occurred at Snainton, Burniston and Ravenscar, and Mumps at Seamer, Grinstead and Burniston. In September, cases of Impetigo were notified in Hackness, Cloughton and Burniston schools. As last year, where cases of Scarlet Fever could not be isolated at home I found difficulty in getting them admitted to Scarborough Sanatorium and had to have them removed to Bridlington Fever Hospital. As Scarlet Fever is now of a mild type it can be quite well treated at home. The only difficulty is that in one doctor's area, the medical attendant may be called to a midwifery case occurring at the same time that he is responsible for a case of infectious disease. To relieve this, I have in a few cases looked after such cases myself.

With regard to Puerperal infection, the Ministry have issued new regulations. Puerperal fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are now known under the latter name only. Early notification is urged and certain facilities for diagnosis, treatment and expert advice are afforded. These provide for (1) Bacterial examination of discharge at North Riding laboratory in Albemarle Crescent, (2) A second opinion of the case, (3) Blood tests and examinations at the laboratory. (4) Admission to hospital, (5) Provision of trained nurse to relieve the one engaged on the case.

WATER SUPPLIES. Special inspections have been made and reports sent in during the year. Replies were given to queries by the Ministry as to the sources of water in some of the smaller villages and outlying districts.

Early in the year an inspection of the various springs from which the Snainton supply is derived was made. Conditions prevailing suggested that there might be some contamination. On analysis it was found that one source was so contaminated. This was cut out of the supply, together with one or two others which might be liable to pollution from oil in the soil. At all the other springs a manhole was installed and instead of the old pierced unjointed pipes, jointed earthenware pipes bedded in cement were substituted to carry the water to the collecting tank.

Snainton is a village given up to market gardening and in a dry summer a large quantity of water must be used for other than domestic purposes. The extension last year to the farms below the village has also called for an additional quantity. The supply at source is very ample, but these additional demands seem to call for the installation of a second ram to keep the reservoir full.

After these alterations another inspection was made and the condition was found satisfactory.

Under the Five Years Plan it is proposed to increase the supply to Sawdon and Gristhorpe.

Two years ago I reported that schemes for an adequate supply to Burniston and Cloughton were being considered. Supplies from different sources were suggested. At present the scheme from Scalby is likely to be adopted, but a definite decision has not yet been come to. There is no doubt that a supply for these villages will soon be found.

SCAVENGING. The schemes for East and West Ayton, Seamer, Irton and Cayton is working well. Hutton Buscel also has a collection. In my last report I mentioned the endeavour to secure a tip for Burniston and Cloughton. Such has now been acquired and prepared. The old tip near the roadside has been closed. In the former parts of the district, 436 motor loads of about two tons each have been led, and in the latter during the short time it has been in use, about 22 loads.

DRAINAGE. Gradually water closets are taking the place of earth closets, and septic tanks substituted for cesspools. Below Snainton, 60 yards of 12" drains have been laid to carry the effluent from the tanks further from the village together with surface water. At Seamer, 100 yards of new 12" pipes have been laid to better deal with the drainage from a section of the village and a new septic tank installed. From this, the effluent passes into a dyke and is carried down into the carr. This new work has done away with a condition which was approaching a nuisance.

After the Croydon epidemic, Scarborough Corporation became anxious about the drainage from new houses near or on the watershed in the vicinity of their water supplies. Several meetings took place between representatives of the two authorities as well as those of the County Council, and it was agreed to take steps to obviate the danger. This accounts for the large sums to be expended at Cayton and Ayton in the Five Years Plan of the Council. (See the end of Mr. Foulkes' report).

The Ministry ask each year for a report as to the prevalence of Bedbugs in the area. I am able to report that never have I seen any nor have I heard them mentioned by anyone.

MILK & DAIRIES. The dairies and cowsheds are inspected frequently. Where conditions were unsatisfactory, improvements have been gradually introduced and now I may say that all these are of a standard to produce pure milk. I think this is proved by the fact that although numerous tests are made in Scarborough I have not had one bad specimen reported. A considerable number of farmers are now producing accredited and tuberculin tested milk, but all the others produce milk which, when submitted to tests, prove to be of the same standard.

MEAT INSPECTION. During the year 340 inspections have been made and very little complaint can be made as to the conditions under which the butchering trade is carried on. In all, 1295 carcasses have been inspected. Special visits were made to inspect suspected carcasses of 11 sheep, 8 of which were passed as fit for food; 17 of cattle and calves of which 4 were condemned and 11 of pigs which were all passed. Some of these were rejected simply because they were in too poor a condition. There are 18 slaughter houses on the register, 16 of which are in common use.

CAMPS. Mr. Foulkes has paid 83 visits of inspection. The improved conditions have necessitated fewer visits than in previous years. In addition to his inspections, the camps and odd caravans or tents are frequently visited by myself.

There have been for years two large and some small camps at Cayton Bay. Scarborough Corporation have for some time thought that the large one on the east side of the Filey Road might be a source of danger to their water supply. They have purchased the site and there will be no camp on the ground after this year.. Many of the old buses and caravans have crossed the road to Mr. Drew's camp. Any occupying this site have to be put into good repair and all painted to an approved colour scheme. There were no cases of infectious disease in any of the camps in the district.

HOUSING. The only class of houses remaining to be dealt with are those for overcrowded families. There has been considerable delay in providing for these cases but plans are approved and some will be built at an early date. New cases keep cropping up. A house which would not be overcrowded when inspections were made may, through additions to the family, become overcrowded later. There are still houses which, though unsatisfactory, are not so bad as to be condemned. It seems a pity that more use is not made of the provisions of the Act for reconditioning. During the year four demolition orders were issued. The other statistics regarding action taken are fully set out in the report given by Mr. Foulkes at the end.

During 1938 a Commission set up by the Ministry issued their report on demolition. They urge that every opportunity should be offered and advice given to restore some of the old houses. They suggest that when an official notice is given, the owner be informed that he must

- (1) attend a meeting of the Authority at which the order is to be considered;
- (2) within 21 days submit works that he is prepared to carry out;
- (3) complete the work within a certain period.
- (4) that if he neglects any of these measures the Council must issued a demolition order.
- (5) that there is no power to rescind a demolition order.

The Commission also makes the suggestion that an official or members of the Council specially delegated for the purpose should interview the owner and explain the effects of the notice. Of course, with regard to these old houses, it is largely a question as to whether it is an economic proposition to spend money on them.

I would specially call attention to the tables prepared by the Sanitary Inspector, showing what steps have been taken in all cases. the number of inspections he has made and the various works carried out.

GEO. J. B. CANLLER-HOPE,
M.A., M.B. & C.M.

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE 1.CAUSES OF DEATH IN SCARBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT, 1938.

<u>CAUSE OF DEATH.</u>	<u>MALE.</u>	<u>FEMALE.</u>
ALL CAUSES.	43	36
Whooping Cough.	-	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	1	3
Other Tuberculosis Diseases.	1	-
Cancer, malignant disease.	6	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage &c.	5	6
Heart Disease.	15	13
Other Circulatory Diseases.	1	2
Bronchitis.	-	1
Pneumonia (all forms).	1	-
Other Respiratory Diseases.	-	1
General Paralysis of the Insane.	-	1
Puerperal Sepsis.		1
Other Puerperal causes.		-
Congenital Debility, premature birth malformation &c.	1	1
Suicide.	4	-
Violence.	1	-
Other defined diseases.	7	2
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Deaths of Infants under 1 year:-	2	4
Stillbirths.	1	1

TABLE 2.HOUSING.1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:-

(1)(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	236
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	267
(2)(a)	Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.....	97
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	97
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	4
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	4

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.....	49
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:-

(a)	<u>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a)	By Owners.....	3
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil.
(b)	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-</u>	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a)	By Owners.....	1
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners.	Nil.
(c)	<u>Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	2

TABLE 2.HOUSING. (cont)3. (a) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... Nil.

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. Nil.

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936. PART IV - OVERCROWDING.

(a)(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year..... 19
 (ii) Number of families dwelling therein..... 19
 (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein..... 93

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... 2

(c)(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... 2
 (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases. 7

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding..... Nil

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer may consider it desirable to report..... Nil.

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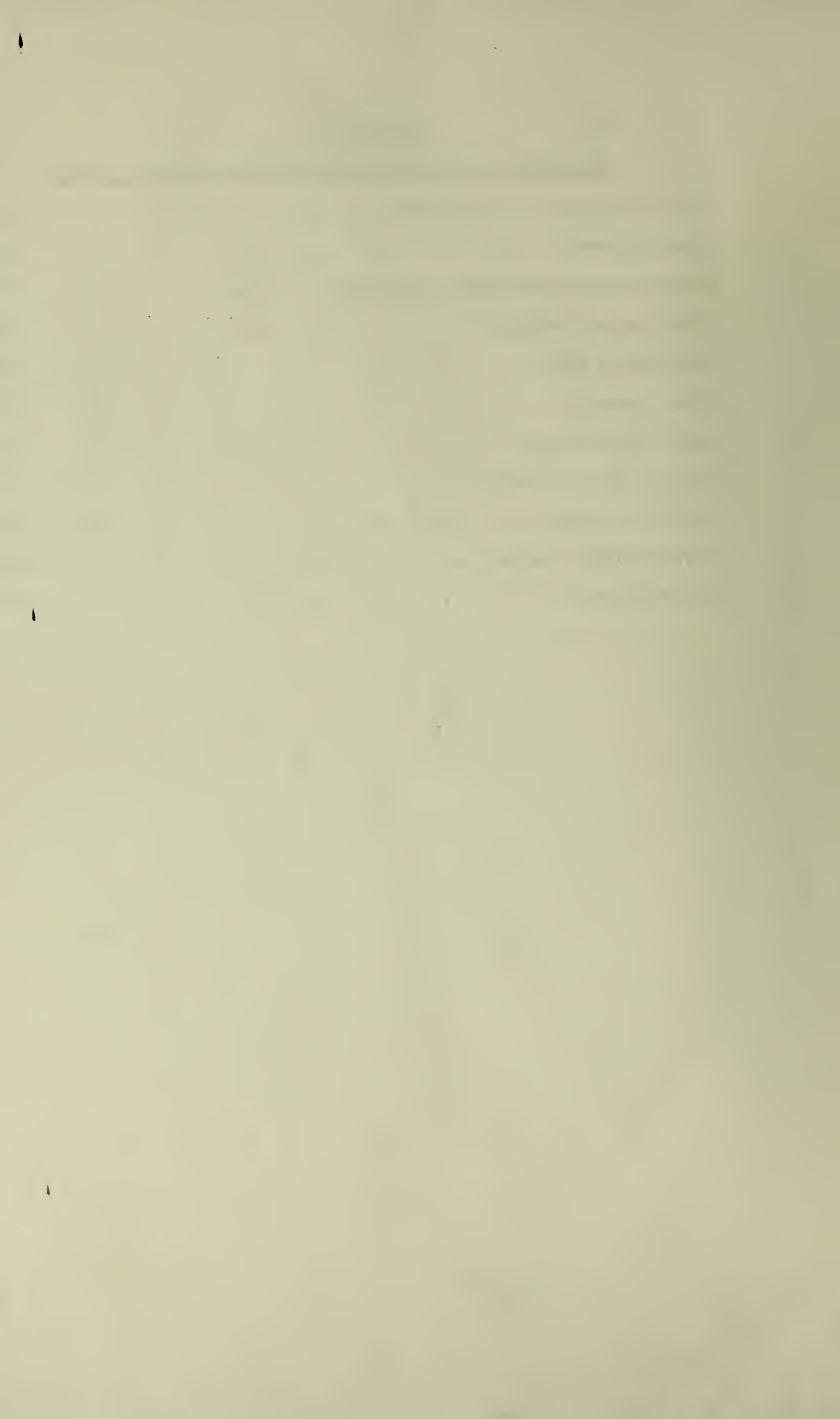
TABLE 3.EXTRACTS FROM SANITARY INSPECTOR'S JOURNAL.

Number of visits made for Sanitary supervision...	...	830
Statutory Notices served other than housing	...	14
Statutory Notices complied with.	...	14
Informal Notices served...	...	71
Informal Notices complied with.	...	68
House drains tested.	...	99
Houses properly re drained.	...	12
Cesspools abolished.	...	1
Cesspools repaired..	...	1
Septic tanks in lieu of cesspools	...	11
Houses connected with sewers instead of cesspools	...	3
Privies abolished..	...	12
Water closets in lieu of..	...	12
Pail closets provided	...	4
Manure heaps removed	...	3
Samples of water taken for analysis..	...	20
Houses disinfected..	...	29
Schools disinfected.	...	3
Houses inspected other than housing act	...	324
Camps inspected.....	...	33
Visits to inspect camps..	...	83
Camps closed..	...	2
Dustbins provided...	...	39
Slaughterhouses inspected.	...	22
Dairies inspected...	...	29
Cowsheds inspected..	...	31
Cowshed Notices served	...	4
Houses inspected under Housing Acts..	...	97
Formal Notices served	...	9
Formal Notices complied with...	...	9
Preliminary Notices served	...	16
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	15

TABLE 3EXTRACTS FROM SANITARY INSPECTOR'S JOURNAL (cont).

Plans submitted for approval...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Plans approved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Factories and Workshops inspected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Gipsy camps inspected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
New houses built...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Tips inspected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Smoke observations. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Village Halls erected	1
Garages erected	10
Garden Sheds erected	16
Alterations	14

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BUILDING DEVELOPMENT.

<u>Number of Buildings erected.</u>								
	A. Houses and Shops with Living accommodation.				B. Workshops and Factories.			
	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921 inclusive	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1938	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921 inclusive	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1938
EAST AYTON	6	13	41	46	-	2	-	-
WEST AYTON	21	1	27	16	-	-	-	-
BROMPTON & SAWDON	5	3	15	3	-	1	-	-
HUTTON BUSCEL	-	5	1	18	1	-	-	-
SNAINTON	7	9	12	24	3	1	-	-
TROUTSDALE	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYKEHAM & RUSTON	2	9	1	2	-	-	-	1
CAYTON	3	3	100	179	1	-	4	5
GRISTHORPE	3	1	6	2	-	-	-	-
IFTON	2	8	2	17	-	-	-	-
LEBBERSTON	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-
SEAMER	-	15	40	87	1	1	-	-
BURNISTON	5	6	33	42	-	-	1	-
BROXA & HACKNESS	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
CLOUGHTON	4	11	24	37	-	-	-	-
STAINTON DALE	5	2	11	5	-	-	-	-

- NOTES: 1. Periods stated are meant to be from year end to year end, i.e. end of 1911 to end of 1921
2. Wooden and temporary buildings, outhouses, additions to existing buildings etc. not required.
3. 79 houses transferred to Scarborough 1934

SCARBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT

SCAVENGING.

In the Parishes of Seamer, East and West Ayton, Irton and Cayton where a proper scavenging scheme is in force, 428 motor loads of refuse were removed and deposited at the Council's tip.

The Parishes of Burniston and Cloughton have now gone on to a proper scavenging scheme and a tip has been established at Lindhead. The preparation of the tip entailed the piping in of the beck in 12 inch pipes and the covering up of the former tip by the roadside. 22 loads of refuse have already been removed and deposited on the Council's tip during the months of November and December.

SEWERS.

60 yards of 12 inch sewer have been laid at Snainton; 100 yards at Seamer and one septic tank installed to take a portion of the village drainage.

FIVE YEAR SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Under the five year plan it is proposed to carry out sewerage schemes in the following Parishes:-

Cayton	estimated cost	£1375. 19. 10.
Wykeham	" "	£223. 3. 0.
Ruston	" "	£397. 7. 8.
Snainton	" "	£580. 13. 4.
Sawdon	" "	£546. 0. 0.
East Ayton	" "	£2763. 2. 6.
West Ayton	" "	£927. 6. 4.
Cloughton	" "	£182. 7. 0.
Seamer	" "	£220. 1. 0.
Gristhorpe	" "	£85. 0. 0.
Lebberston	" "	£48. 3. 0.

and also the augmentation of water supplies in Sawdon and Gristhorpe.

The preliminary surveys have, in most cases, already been carried out.
